

**FINISHES WED. NEXT, AUG. 19
FIVE DAYS TO RUN.**

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121 Baltimore, sizes 6 to 10	10/—	16/71
122 Perfect from side to side	10/—	16/3
123 Baltimore, sizes 6 to 10	10/—	16/71
124 Perfect from side to side	10/—	16/3
125 Baltimore, sizes 6 to 10	12/—	16/71
126 Perfect from side to side	12/—	16/3
127 Oxf. Shoes, sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.	12/—	16/71
128 Baltimore, sizes 6 to 10	14/—	16/71
MEN'S MERCERY.		
	Usual	Reduced
	Price.	
Zephyr Fashion Shirts, dressed	3/—	5/6
Zephyr Fashion Shirts, dressed	3/—	5/6
Zephyr Fashion Shirts, dressed	3/—	5/6
Zephyr Fashion Shirts, dressed	3/—	5/6
Zephyr Fashion Shirts, dressed	3/—	5/6
Oxford Fashion Shirts, dressed	3/—	5/6
Zephyr "Cool Shirts," dressed	3/—	5/6
Oxford Fashion Shirts, dressed	3/—	5/6
Mercedese Fashion Shirts, Linen	4/—	5/6
Self-striped Cambric Shirts	4/—	5/6
Self-striped Cambric Shirts	4/—	5/6
Self-striped Cambric Shirts	4/—	5/6
Undressed Shirts, Short Front	8/—	5/6
Undressed Shirts, Long Front	8/—	5/6
O.F.	8/—	5/6
Undressed Shirts, Long Front	8/—	5/6
WHITE DRESSED SHIRTS.		
Front, B.E. or O.F.	3/—	5/6
Front, B.E. or O.F.	3/—	5/6
Front, B.E. or O.F.	3/—	5/6

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**The easiest riding car in the
world, no matter what the price,
claim enthusiastic Studebaker
owners.**

Do as others have done, and you will be as enthusiastic as the rest !

A black and white illustration of a vintage open-top car on a wooden track. Several people are in the car, including a driver and passengers. A sign on the track reads "FINISH".

Six-passenger Body.	Clear-Vision Wind-Screen.
875 x 105 Tyres.	Stewart Speedometer.
Luxurious Upholstery.	Extra Rim.
Studebaker Jiffy Curtains.	¾ Elliptic Springs.
Khaki Hood.	Bosch Magneto.
Electric Starter.	Tyre Holders.
Electric Lights.	Full Set of Tools.
Electric Horn.	Detachable Demountable Rims.
Large Tool-Box in rear.	Two Extra Collapsible Seats.
Crowned Mud-Guards.	

(F.O.B. SYDNEY).

Electrically Lighted. Electrically Started.
Weighs only 26 cwt. (compare this with any
other car of equal power).

**Cost no more & often less
than a Four of equal power.**

**The Studebaker Corporation
of Australasia, Ltd.,
156 CASTLEREAGH-STREET, SYDNEY.**

CLUTTERBUCK BROS., LTD.,
23 CITY ROAD, SYDNEY.

THE WHEAT AREA.

At this stage of the season it is still impossible to form any reliable idea of how the wheat crop will develop. Much may happen for good or ill between now and the end of the year. Unfortunately, prospects for the wheat crop are not the best. The Government Statistician considers "present prospects are fairly satisfactory," and he said, "it is certainly the most that can be said." The Government Statistician said throughout the wheat belt will be secured under any circumstances, although the wheat paddocks always have their surprises. In the north and north-west the crops are looking very well, and, with any fair rains during the winter, the prospects are good. In the rest of that part of the State. According to the official estimate, there are some 420,000 acres under wheat for grain in those districts. In the Riverina, however, where about a third of the wheat is grown, prospects are such as to cause anxiety. The winter has been a dry fall in March, the winter was dry. Previous low records have also left the subsoil without the normal reserve of moisture. The number of the late crops are said to be almost all lost. The winter has been a dry fall, and, while some of the early crops have suffered, in addition, the bugong bug has done some damage in parts of Riverina. In the central districts conditions appear somewhat brighter, although not as good as some of the wheat is. It is estimated, however, that 247,733 acres out of the season's crop will be low land, and a fair return can be confidently depended upon as regards this area. In the past, also, good spring rain has had a wonderful effect, so that there is good reason to believe that the Government Statistician's quantity of wheat to deposit at the time of the harvest above local requirements.

The needless cruelty exhibited in the treatment of wild animals and birds in captivity has been referred to more than once in these columns. The ruthless and callous manner in which these birds have been sent on the rail to the traps, and the manner in which they are kept, for instance, has been a slur upon our humanity. As with the carriage of live stock, we have been too fix in our attitude to permit of any change. We have been too sure that permitted to go unchecked it carried with it a danger of degeneration in our moral standards. A civilized people cannot tolerate such savage human conditions, and, when we have been told that the birds are packed in boxes with wild birds and send it hundreds of miles in a train, without food or water, or any regard for the sufferings entailed, another step has been taken towards the barbarism of the trip, may or may not seem a trifling thing according to the point of view. After all, a few birds killed is not a fact of importance, and, besides, a little in the hands of the young. There are times when the birds are sent to the slaughterhouse demand that hundreds of birds must be destroyed, just as millions of rabbits have to be eradicated in the interests of mankind. It is a crueler and more heinous crime to kill that man may live. But there is no excuse for needless brutality, and where it exists it is a brutal that punishment should follow, unless it is itself to allow the birds to be sent to the slaughterhouse, and the factory, therefore, to note that the Wild Life Preservation Society has secured a conviction in a case of the kind referred to above. The annual report of the committee on the subject shows that it remains much to be done. The recording of a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain species of Australian wild birds to the States, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, is, matters which require further and consistent investigation.

(BY E. E. ABRAM.)

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Mr. W. Archibald, Hastings, N.E., writes:—
Your issue of the 10th contains a very long article, contributed by Mr. H. M. Somers upon the above question. I can hardly for the moment find time to write you a full answer. However, I am inclined to think that if we could meet and discuss this vexed question in person, we should be able to settle what is required for the purpose of the horse. There is no use talking of a dumping-ground for inferior horses, because, as long as we have a large number of horses, we shall have neither stud books nor veterinary surgeons to put a stop to such dumping. Demand being the only thing that will stop such a thing, if he can avoid doing so, will breed an animal that cannot sell, and no one requires less than a horse that cannot sell. I am sure that deception thrives the faster for the want of law. Any who requires an expert to assure him to breed, or to dispose of horses, should be satisfied to pay for the expert's services. As I have doubts of soundness, can always be subject to a V.S. certificate, and most frequently have to pay for a V.S. certificate, I cannot see that I require for their particular work, so I cannot see what good an Act of Parliament would do.

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A piece of string on my finger!
Now, what can that be for?
Something I have to remember
To bring to-night from the store.
The wife said she'd die without it,
Her cough she could not endure.
Her cough! Now I know what she's wanting—
WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

For COUGHS and COLDS.

Sold Everywhere throughout Australasia, in 1/6 and 2/6 bottles.

KURRARA BEACHED.

When the usual fleet of coasters and tugs were moored into the harbour early yesterday morning a collision occurred just inside the Heads, as a result of which the steamer Kurara sustained damage, and the beaching of the vessel was inevitable.

Ever since the port has been closed last night a large number of small coasters have collected off the Heads each morning waiting for permission to enter and steam up to the harbour. It was a matter of some time before the tug "Herald" was able to get through, and she was making its way into the harbour. The coasters Kurara and five others were proceeding up the harbour when the tug "Herald" came near all the coasters, and the steamer Corin.

Shortly after the Kurara had entered the Heads and was about half way up the harbour, the tug "Herald" came near her. Before she had gone very far it was seen that the steamer was leaking, and in order to avoid any risks, the tug "Herald" decided to stop at the end of the pier known as the Rose Bay.

Later in the day the Kurara was refloated and proceeded to discharge her cargo. The tug "Herald" was then ordered to move to the dock to which the damage will be repaired.

WENTWORTH FALLS, Thursday.
A truck belonging to a goods train which was on the way to Katsomba left the rail and proceeded for about half a mile before being pulled up. The permanent way was badly damaged. An engine in passing collided with some timber in one of the trucks and was slightly damaged. The traffic is being worked on the up line pending repairs to the permanent way.

BERRIGAN, Thursday.

At the Police Court Charles Yates, Commonwealth Electoral Registrar, at Ipswich, proceeded against D. Maxwell Hamilton, a Finley, under the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1902-12, section 207b, for signing a name as a witness on a certain electoral claim card, which had been wholly or partly filled up, and which had not then been signed by the person intended to sign it, contrary to the Act. Mr. H. P. Whitney appeared for the prosecution. Defendant was fined £10 or four months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol.

MUSWELLBROOK, Thuro.
A shock of earthquake was felt here at about 20 minutes to 1 o'clock yesterday morning; roofs shook, windows rattled violently, and in some houses portions of plastered ceilings fell. Residents in various parts of the town were disturbed by the unusual vibration, and dogs barked loudly. Persons who were up at the time say the trembling was violent, but did not last long.

LISMORE, Tenn.—Before Mr. Acting-Justice Hamilton, in the Circuit Court, Frederick Glover was convicted of the murder of Frederick James Lee Lawrence on April 22. Sentence of death was pronounced. The evidence showed the prisoner went to the house occupied by the deceased early in the morning, and before the latter to come out, and immediately shot him dead. The trouble arose, it was alleged through jealousy.

BRISBANE, Thursday.
The attendance at the show yesterday was again a record. The figures were 6,000, as against the takings £2424 6s 1d, as compared with £7,100 attendance, and takings £250 1s 6d the same day last year.

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS for Cattle
Oxide. Accept none but BONNINGTON'S—

ACTION BY THE PRESERVATION SOCIETY

In the annual report of the Wild Life Preservation Society, it is stated that a conviction had been obtained against a man who had sent a consignment of Bullen Bullen poroia to Sydney packed in a small box without food or water, as a result of which only a small proportion arrived alive, the rest having perished. The council of the society recently had deputed one of its members to make a personal inspection of the local b

with the matter when the Amending Bill comes law. "One lady member of the

report, Miss Gullett, of Wahroonga, n.s.w., writes: "I have sympathy with the unfortunate wild thrushes and their owners, and am as cruelly treated by the trappers and dealers as the birds, and has contributed £10 this year to the fund of the society to assist in remedying the present conditions in the trade." On 17 March, 1931, there was issued a proclamation by the Customs Department, prohibiting the exportation of many species of Australian wild birds, their plumage or their eggs. Various other species, for example, the

whereby certain wild birds may be exported in unlimited quantities alive, whilst the plum

age of a single one of these birds is a prohibited export. As illustrating the effect of the emasculating of the protection, it may be remembered that the five lyre birds have, during the past year, been produced for export, whilst the tail of one of those birds would probably have been intercepted if an attempt had been made to export it. It is, therefore, clear that the export is being averted. Apropos of the lyre bird, which has always been nominally protected, it is an extraordinary fact that women have recently been seen wearing feathers of this bird in their hats, and questions have been asked. This is one of the phases of the plumage craze, which the proposed Amending Bill will effectually deal, and women appearing with plumage of this kind will be promptly called upon to get their hats and feathers out of the shop therefor."

The Commonwealth Meteorologist supplies the following summary of the condition of stock, crops, pastures, etc., at the end of June 1911, gleaned from reports furnished by meteorological observers throughout the State New South Wales:—

Heavy rains were again experienced in the out-districts, so much so that in the North Coast the lying down of stock was postponed, and sugar cane cuttings delayed till the end of the month, while in the metropolitan area the land was completely sodden. In all the coastal areas there was continued growth in grass and crops, and stock kept in very good condition, all classes still realizing a profit. Owing to the cold weather the milk

Y.M.C.A.

(BY O.H.)
—

days the letters
over the civilized

For the Y.M.C.

association celebrates its diamond jubilee is appropriate to glance over the pages of the past, sympathizing with the

Angels, and glory in the latter part of the early century. And it is worth noting what a tremendous influence for good the association has had on the history of the city. For the widespread feature of present-day Chicago is its vitality. The Church militant is better prepared than ever to fight the forces of light and darkness. A distinct forward movement since the days of the church held aloof, and was content with ignoring or denouncing, instead of attacking the purification of these new attitudes of Christianity is due to the new attitude of Christians. The Y.M.C.A. is the leader that has left the whole lump. And it would be the best thing to make on behalf of the association that it has been an important factor in bringing the Churches closer together, fostering the spirit of unity, and transcending the differences of denominationalism.

It is now only nine years since St. George's Illinois, the honored founder of the

...passed to his rest. But he lived long enough to see the fruits of his little group of young men who first met in a room in London on June 1, 1841, has increased and multiplied, till to-day there are more than 8500 members in the ranks of the cause of the earth, with a total membership of a million. And amongst these 1500 associations, occupying no unimportant place, stands the grandest of them all, the Young Men's Association. Sixty years of Christian citizenship and to its credit. And what a potent influence for good it has been all these years; training the young men of the world to be the city, the leavening high principle, sending forth thousands of upright young men to carry their part manfully in the battle of the world.

It is estimated that at least 15,000 men have passed through the Young Men's Association since its foundation. Many have come to eminence in the public, civic, professional, and business life of Australasia and the United States from the country and from over the sea have found almost a second home beneath its hospitable roof. And the archives of the association the chronicle of its history are housed in the old South Wales—Dr. John Dunmore Laing, William Denton, Principal Kewenau, Sir

The first meeting held to consider the function of a young men's Christian association in St. James was held at the residence of Mr. David McKim, on July 2, 1883. Twenty-nine persons were present, Mr. McKim being general secretary. Virgo and McKim, then again Mr. J. Virgo filled office. So the life of the association begins. It drew itself naturally into three parts:—a quarterly meeting, a monthly meeting, and a weekly meeting. Development under Mr. David McKim, and the ten years of fruitfulness under Virgo and Mr. Gillsander. To-day the activities of the association are social, religious, and social, and the membership is still growing. In 1900 the association was 25 years old. It was formed on the 2nd of July, 1883.

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forward subscriptions, and actually decided to move forward movement. A room was secured at the corner of Commercial and Third streets, and the educational work began. Mr. McLean now became book-keeper, and in 1872 the library was formally organized. The library was kept up chiefly through the liberality of Mrs. George, M. C. McLean, who gave it regularly. Educational work was undertaken, and Sunday-schools were established. The association was now the head of a paid staff of workers, and was able to do more. Mr. Murray was elected president. Twice in the next few years the association changed its quarters, and in 1877 took the ebb-side of its affinity to the Troupe building. The association was now able to undertake a full and wide field of teaching work. At an informal meeting to discuss the future of the association, the following means only four members were present. But those four were men of a wide vision, and they resolved to elect a secretary to Mr. David Walker. He could not see his way clear to leave his work, and he was elected secretary with oversight of all the association's work. He had the reputation of being little and unassuming, but when Archbishop Langley was elected a titution from him was 40 years old. He was a man of a wide vision, and he was a man of a wide vision. He became general secretary on January 4, 1878.

To pass the quarter century of struggle came the quarter century of development. A meeting was held at the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the association was reorganized to establish the association on a sound basis. With 860 members on the books, the need of an association building was felt, and the association was to

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